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1. Labor Movements

The CCP Political Bureau is giving greater attention to the Communist labor movements in Nationalist Government territory. The Bureau realizes that more attention must be paid to the broader phases of the development of labor movements rather than concentration on one specific area because many local movements are not successful. Most labor movements are purely economic in nature, not easily geared to the intense and effective political struggles instigated by students. Many labor leaders are unfamiliar with party strategy and line, and are not capable of taking charge in the midst of battle and giving competent direction. Some incompetent leaders are guilty of serious leftist deviations, as revealed by the incident concerning Shen-hsin Factory No 9, where the party suffered a severe set-back.

For these reasons the CCP issued the following directive: (a) intensify the all-out fight against the Nationalist Government and the US; (b) increase the number of fifth-column workers and strengthen the ties between various labor organizations; (c) join with the students to form a unified front; (d) take in the industrialists and merchants, the elements in the Nationalist Government which are not strongly pro-EMI, members of the Democratic Party, soldiers, and police; and (e) concentrate strength and power to strike at the government and the enterprises of the bureaucratic capitalists.

2. Oppression and Reclamation of Land

In their areas, the Communists steal cattle and conscript all able-bodied young men, causing middle-class farmers to flee to escape conscription. Heavy taxes have resulted in the abnormal situation of full granaries and Communist officials who have become wealthy suddenly. The people, perishing for lack of food, have become too weak to till the soil, which goes to waste. The Communists, alarmed, have started "Reclaim the Wastelands" movements hoping to squeeze more from the farmers; but popular faith in the Communists is gone because of their unfair land policies.

The following incidents reveal the cruelty of Communist bandits.

The inhabitants of a village in East Hopeh, unable to endure Communist oppression, rose in revolt, killed the CCP officials, and burned their own village. A military detachment was sent to this village, which was surrounded and most of the villagers were killed.

The people of Wei Hsien in south Hopeh rebelled against Communist oppression and, after several clashes, the revolt spread to other areas. CCP troops sent from Ch'u-lu crushed the people with horrible atrocities.

More than 800 wounded Communist officers and men in Li-chia-p'o of Hsi-ch'en Hsien in Shansi, starving on one-fifth pint of grain per day, revolted and raided the arsenal and granary. Troops were sent to put down the revolt and the wounded men were forced to give up their grain and arms. The people, angered by this action, stoned to death a CCP staff officer. Fearing a collapse in the morale of the armed forces if this news were to spread, Mao sent Wu Hsin-ku and Li Mo-lin to negotiate with the wounded men. As a result, they were guaranteed better and sufficient food in the future.

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